

# Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870.

NO. 26.

## THE WAR.

### FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

#### Heavy Fighting on Friday near Paris.

#### An Engagement Reported near Blois.

#### Release of Political Prisoners in Italy.

#### Bazaine's Design to Retreat Frustrated.

#### Repulse of the French at Moulins.

#### The Bavarians in Force near Lyons.

### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

#### Manifesto from Napoleon.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—The immediate publication of a manifesto from Napoleon, in reply to the last proclamation of the government at Tours, is promised. M. Comte, Private Secretary of the Emperor, is said to be the author of the document.

### NEW YORK.

#### Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Gold closed strong. Government's dull and lower—closed very dull. 102's, 121; 4's, 111; 5's, 114; new, 104; 7's, 104; 8's, 104; 40's, 62.

#### Bismarck's Intention.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated London, gives an account of an interview between a newspaper correspondent and Bismarck at the King of Prussia's headquarters. Bismarck is determined to prevent another war, whereby he would attempt to avenge himself for the evils endured in the campaign just ended.

### ENGLISH NEWS.

#### Fighting Reported at Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Fighting all day Friday is reported around Paris, but the accounts are contradictory and the English journals refuse to publish them.

The inhabitants of Strasbourg are still kept in ignorance of events outside the city. They believe the French have been victorious and that an army is marching to its relief.

The English press compare the war movements in France to those of the late American contest, especially with the campaigns of Gen. Grant against Vicksburg and Richmond.

#### More Fighting.

TOURS, Sept. 26.—Several engagements have occurred in the open country between Paris and Blois. The results are not serious.

The Government here denies the categorical statement of the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, that Bazaine had made proposals for surrender.

The garrison at Havre has been reinforced and has also received a number of mitrailleurs. The place is now fully prepared to resist any attack.

#### Preparations for Defense.

A great majority of the Prefects have met to organize the uprising for defense. Several journals here dwell on the fact that the Government allows such disorders to continue as those at Lyons. Chasleret is there, and his influence, they say, is very bad, his purpose being to excite disturbances.

### NUMBER OF REGIMENTS INCREASED.

#### Extraordinary Power Conferred on General Officers.

TOURS, Sept. 26.—Ballon letters from Paris give the following account of the battle of the 19th: General Ducrot occupied the heights from Ville Juiff to Mondon. He made a reconnaissance and encountered the Prussian masses who were concealed in the woods with many cannon. The French attacked them vigorously and drove them precipitately. The Prussians reformed on the heights of Chateau. There was a tremendous artillery fire. Ducrot was compelled to seek shelter in Fort De Vanves. His artillery was well served with Mobiles who were cool and resolute. Ducrot finally withdrew into Paris. The Prussians suffered severely.

A large number of official messengers hence for Paris have returned.

The omnibus horses of Paris have been seized by the Government to transport troops.

The Journal Officiel publishes decrees increasing the number of regiments, and conferring extraordinary powers upon general officers.

FLORENCE, Sept. 26.—Among the political prisoners released at Rome, was Petroux, after seventeen years of imprisonment.

Codorna, in addressing the provisional government at Rome, which he himself created, said: "Your task is sublime. The 20th of September is an era in your history, for it makes Rome again the capital of a Kingdom."

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times' special, dated at Saarbruck, Sept. 24th, says Bazaine made a feint on Le Haut and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was a heavy cannonade some hours.

There was a sharp fight at Moulins, seven miles from Metz. The French were driven back with heavy loss.

Bazaine has released his prisoners. A heavy force of Bavarians are penetrating the country towards Lyons.

The cathedral at Strasbourg has been irreparably injured. The astronomical clock is still running.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—The Belgian press unanimously denounce Prussia's arrogant demands.

### REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

#### A Full, Harmonious Meeting—Speeches and Resolutions.

From our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, Thursday, 23d September, 1870.

Promptly at 12 M. the Convention was called to order by T. A. Kercheval, Secretary of the State Central Committee, in the absence of the Chairman, when it was found that some two hundred delegates from all parts of the State were present. Among those present were many whose faces were familiar to Republicans, and who had done good service in resisting the efforts of the Secession Democracy. There was much enthusiasm, and an evident desire to transact the business promptly, and put the Republican party in a shape to make a vigorous and united campaign against the Democratic rebels, who hope to have things all their own way. A variety of names were being discussed as suitable persons to place at the head of the ticket. To ordinary observation, that of the Hon. W. H. Wisener, of Bedford, was the strongest name offered, he being pledged to make a canvass, and from his splendid record as a Republican and Union man, beside being well known throughout the State as a gentleman of ability and integrity.

As to the platform, there was some discussion prior to the meeting of the Convention, but it was not difficult for the delegates to agree. Loyalty, honesty, progress, liberty, education and free institutions were the requirements, and on these there could be but little discussion.

#### PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Hon. W. F. Prosser moved to nominate Hon. Horace Maynard as permanent Chairman.

The Chairman elect took his seat, and remarked:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—It is meet and proper, in view of the great and important objects for which we are assembled, that we should look to the great Creator for wisdom to guide us in our deliberations, and think it proper to invite the Rev. Mr. Stevens to lead us to the Throne of Grace."

After the prayer, the Chairman said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—We are here to-day from different portions of our great State. We are here to consult together as to the best interests of our State. We are here because we think that the Republican party is the best exponent of all that is great and good in our Government—the party that saved the country in the late war; the party who holds the National Government to-day; the party that have those convictions of right and justice that commend them to all good men. [Applause.] We come in no spirit of condemnation, but in a spirit of charity and determination to do what is right. [Applause.] I have but to look about me, in the faces before me, and see the honest, patriotic resolves to do that which shall subvert the interests of all the people and will best secure to all the greatest liberty and justice, to convince me that we have yet in Tennessee men determined to battle for the right. I shall not attempt to dictate the course of this Convention or the coming canvass, but hope that fairness and equity will mark all our proceedings."

The Chair then announced that the nomination of Secretaries was in order, when Mr. W. W. Murray, of Bedford, was appointed Secretary, with G. A. Minor, Wm. Rule and L. B. Eaton as Assistants.

#### COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Hon. Samuel Arnold moved that a committee of five be appointed on credentials. The motion being carried, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the committee: Samuel Arnold, D. A. Nunn, H. P. Daley, W. T. Tunc, and Randall Brown.

Hon. W. F. Prosser moved that a committee, composed of one delegate from each Congressional District, be appointed on resolutions. Carried—when the Chair appointed Hon. W. F. Prosser, S. S. Galbraith, S. B. Henderson, Xenophon Wheeler, T. H. Caldwell, Archibald Hughes, J. M. Doherty, and Hon. J. W. Smith.

Hon. James Mullins moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following:

Resolved, That all Republicans present be recognized as members of this Convention.

The report was adopted.

#### KU KLUX OUTRAGES.

Pending the absence of the Committee on Platform, Mr. Rexford asked that as some Republicans had doubts as to the reports of violence and outrage in portions of the State, under the present State Government, requested that some of the victims be called on for statements of facts of such outrages, and suggested that Mr. Lowery be asked to make a statement. Leave was granted, and Mr. Lowery detailed the fact of his having been driven by disguised armed men from his home in Rutherford county recently. In the night, and the bad treatment his wife and children received at their hands.

Hon. D. A. Nunn being called on to address the Convention, responded in a short, effective speech, that stirred the delegates to enthusiasm. He reviewed the action of the recent rebel military Convention, as well as the legislation of the present body who make laws for Tennessee. Mr. Nunn suggested that if the State is to be handed over bodily to the ex-officers of the late Confederate army, Republicans should unite boldly and save the State from going where the secession movement attempted to carry it. Mr. Nunn was applauded while making his remarks, and promised at some other time to fully express himself on the subject.

The Committee, to whom was referred resolutions for appointing a State Executive Committee, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint an Executive Committee of five for each grand division of the State, to transact business relating to such divisions respectively, and that these Com-

mittees elect Chairmen and Secretaries, who shall constitute the State Central Committee, and transact business concerning the State at large.

Resolved, That the Committees appointed from each grand division are instructed to procure at once a thorough organization in counties and Congressional Districts.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Republican State Central Committee:

#### EAST TENNESSEE.

Hon. George Andrews, Hon. A. M. Cate, George W. Ross, James A. Galbraith and W. F. Yardley.

#### MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Hon. Horace H. Harrison, Col. Thomas Waters, Gen. T. J. Harrison, Capt. John Rubin and Moses R. Johnson.

#### WEST TENNESSEE.

Col. L. B. Eaton, Hon. W. W. Murray, W. T. Kennedy, J. J. Winfield and Isaac C. Reavis.

Mr. Peabody, of Davidson, being loudly called for, made a short speech, arraying the Old Hunker and rebel Democracy for its secessionism and want of patriotic good faith to the country. Mr. P. was loudly cheered for his energetic, eloquent speech, but was interrupted by the Committee on Resolutions, who came into the hall prepared to report, when Hon. W. F. Prosser, Chairman, read the following:

#### RESOLUTIONS.

The Republicans of Tennessee, in Convention assembled, have met to counsel as to the best interests of our State, and in a spirit of mutual forbearance, do declare the principles and measures which we deem necessary to a safe, wise and politic administration of the affairs of the State.

Resolved, The Union of the States, making them a Nation, was intended to be, and shall be, perpetual; and the Republican party (having already maintained it against armed rebellion and attempted revolution) hereby pledges its maintenance against the heresy of State Sovereignty and Secession, taught and practiced by our Democratic opponents, the former of which was reasserted, and the latter not disavowed, in the platform of the recent Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, The Administration of President Grant, and the policy of the Republican Congress, in increasing the revenues, by a faithful and impartial collection, while at the same time reducing the rates and objects of taxation; in diminishing expenditures and thereby improving the public credit; assimilating the national currency to the coin standard, and largely decreasing the public debt; in securing to all citizens their just rights and equality before the law; in restoring civil government and unexampled prosperity to the States torn and desolated by rebellion and civil war; by an honest and wise enforcement of the laws; by maintaining rigidly the demands of international law, so as to secure the respect and good will of all foreign nations, yet sympathizing with all peoples struggling for free government, have secured the confidence and are entitled to the support of the American people.

Resolved, One of the specified objects of the American Union is to maintain domestic tranquility, and one of its express powers to protect against domestic violence, and any State Government which culpably fails to guarantee to the citizens of all classes, colors, and opinions, life, liberty, property, the free expression and enjoyment of their opinions and the untrammelled exercise of all their civil and political rights, is unworthy to be recognized as valid by the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the honor and credit of the United States, and of the State of Tennessee, and that shall be faithfully upheld in the payment of every dollar of the State and National indebtedness, and that we view with abhorrence every proposition, directly or indirectly, to repudiate any portion of the obligations of the State or Nation.

Resolved, That knowledge, learning and virtue being essential to the preservation of Republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portions of the State, being highly conducive to the promotion of this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly in all future periods of this Government to cherish literature and science. That it is the duty of the State to see that facilities for education are provided for the children of the poor, as well as for the rich, and that a well regulated system of common schools is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

Resolved, While we deplore the evils of the unprovoked and senseless war now ravaging some of the fairest portions of Europe, we congratulate the educated and intelligent people of Germany and the friends of civilization and progress upon the results, alike honorable to the former, and encouraging to the latter.

Resolved, Immigration having been a great source of prosperity to those parts of the country which have received it, the Legislature, the administrative policy and the public sentiment of our State should combine to invite settlers from every part of our country and from foreign lands to participate with us in the great natural advantages possessed by our State.

Resolved, That we utterly disapprove of the course of the present Legislature in repudiating the liberal common school system adopted by the Republican party; in depreciating the credit of the State by failing to provide for the payment of the interest on her public debt, thereby adding annually and largely thereto; in repealing all Republican legislation in behalf of the laboring classes, including the law exempting a given amount of wages from garnishment; in their hostility to immigration; in repeal of laws for the protection of the colored man, and in refusing in bad faith to ratify the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and we appeal to the people of the State to elect a Legislature that will remedy these evils and legislate in the interest of humanity and justice.

Resolved, That we oppose as unwise and as an unwarranted restriction of the elective franchise—the law requiring every voter to vote in his civil district—and we demand its prompt and unconditional repeal.

Resolved, That the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States being a part and parcel of that instrument, the law passed by Congress to enforce the provisions thereof should be executed, and we call upon the Administration for a rigid and faithful execution of the same.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the Congress of the United States should grant material aid to what is known as the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That the National Republican Party of the United States is the great party of progress in the country, and ignoring all past political differences, we hereby cordially invite all good citizens, whatever they may have been or may be in the past, to unite with us upon the liberal and liberal platform of that party.

Just before the adjournment of the Convention, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three, one from each of the grand divisions of the State, be appointed by the Chair to receive subscrip-

tions, and to establish and conduct a newspaper in the city of Nashville as the organ of the Republican party of the State of Tennessee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; whereupon Col. D. W. Peabody, of Nashville, Hon. D. A. Nunn, of Brownsville, and Capt. R. S. Kendrick, of Chattanooga, were appointed a committee to raise funds and conduct a central Republican organ at Nashville.

#### THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

The Convention then decided to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Mr. Mullins nominated Hon. Wm. Wisener. Mr. Sumner nominated Hon. Jno. Trimble, X. Wheelernominated Hon. A. McClellan. Mr. Williams, as friend of McClellan, desired to withdraw his name. D. W. Peabody nominated D. A. Nunn. T. H. Caldwell was nominated, but immediately desired that his name be withdrawn and the Convention unite on Hon. W. H. Wisener, who would make the canvass, and was fully competent for the work before us. Hon. D. A. Nunn declined the nomination, promising to go to work in West Tennessee and do all that is possible to beat the rebel Democracy.

It was then announced that all the names offered, except Wisener, had been withdrawn, and moved by Mullins that the Hon. W. H. Wisener be nominated by acclamation, which was carried unanimously.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon the nominee and inform him of his nomination. The Chair appointed W. H. Sumner, T. H. Caldwell and D. A. Nunn.

#### THE NOMINEE ACCEPTS.

The committee returned with the nominee, who was conducted to the stand, and said: "I accept this nomination at your hands, and though it may be considered a forlorn hope, I have never shrunk from duty when called on. The time for work is short, but what is possible for me to do I will do, if you will assist me. Let there be full tickets nominated, and you must all work. The Constitution under which you live was adopted against my wishes and efforts. It proposes to enfranchise everybody, but really does not do any such thing, while it fixes a price upon the vote of citizens. There are many other things in this Constitution, secession and other things, equally objectionable. I am for paying every dollar of the national and State debts. [Applause.] I am for executing the laws. [Applause.] If I am to be Governor, I pledge myself to execute the laws. There will be an end of the Ku Klux. [Applause.] If there is not enough power in the State, the United States will be called on, whose power is ample. [Applause.] To my colored friends, I say, when a land owner whispers in your ear the words that make your votes dependant on his will, just tell us of it, and we will see that he is indicted and punished by fine and imprisonment. The Democrats say this law is wrong, unconstitutional, and must be repealed. I tell you it is right, constitutional, and will not be repealed. Thanking you for the compliment and honor conferred by this nomination, let me assure you that all things possible will be done by me, your servant, to insure success to our cause." [Applause.]

#### SPEECH OF MR. MAYNARD.

The Chairman was then called on for remarks, and responded eloquently, arraigning the Rebel Democracy and their recent convention. He looks in vain for the old leaders, and finds instead a roster of Hood's army, who, now that Thomas is dead, have met for a second siege of Nashville. He read the names of the committee who prepared the Democratic platform, and the roll-call was answered by a full detail of rebel officers. He reviewed the preamble and resolutions, and showed how familiar were the tones and points of the same, and compared them with the Greenville resolutions. What is the cause or need for all this talk about State sovereignty and the right of revolution? What does it mean? It is an old acquaintance, this right of revolution. The need of the second resolution is questionable, to look at their actions. They denounce the tariff and internal revenue, and make no provision for expenses of the Government. Their proposition to have the the revenue collected by State and county officers ties the hands of the General Government and makes the States sovereign. The fifth resolution complains of seizures of whiskey and tobacco. When we remember how important whiskey is to Democratic platforms, we can understand why they feared their munitions were in danger. Then they attack Grant's Administration, complain of the manner of filling offices, while the day previous, in Knoxville the Supreme Court had done worse. They don't like the enforcement of the 14th Amendment. Well, Hudibras expressed it, long since, when he said, "No rogue," &c.

Then they want the bonus taxed. They picked this up when they went to the New York Convention, a bit of the offal of that detestable body. Their platform is more remarkable for what is not in it than for what is in it. It might just as well have been passed in Florida or Kansas. They thought they were providing for National matters, utterly ignoring State matters. They were like that old fisherman "who baited his hook," &c. Nothing to encourage man. Nothing to provide for education or progress. Nothing to lift the burden from the shoulders of the toiler. Their platform need only be read and compared with that we have just passed, to insure the support of all who love free institutions.

We to-day set forth a platform that regards the rights of every child born into this world—rights that must be sacred and maintained. Let us expose the demagogues who sneeringly ask: "If you want your rich neighbor taxed to educate the poor man's child."

We must preserve the National credit. We cannot afford to trifle with it. As a matter of business we must preserve it inviolate. The obligations of our nation must be met in the same spirit that paid all the debts incident to our early struggles. Our resolutions refer to the duty of the Government to secure to all its citizens every right and full liberty. I shall never be satisfied until this be done. Let us stop

all this violence and outrage. The story of that man who is driven from his house at night, his wife insulted and tortured, his children almost killed with fear, almost in sight of this capital, must be stopped, it must cease. I shall not be satisfied till this be stopped. [Applause.] The general Government must see to it!

Mr. Maynard alluded to reconstruction, explaining the condition of Tennessee with reference to the general Government. He believes that the National Government will exact from this State pledges of the security of citizens, that every man shall be allowed to talk and vote as he pleases, that a man, who, in November, wishes to vote for Wisener, the Union loyal Republican candidate, and against Brown, the late General of the rebel-Confederate army, he shall not be called to account for it, but be free to do as he pleases. Ours is the party of progress that wants to build up rather than pull down any man. Let us make a bold fight, and organize—see that every man votes as he pleases.

The relations between land owners and laborers was compared to the fable of the clock hands, &c. The labor of the country is the pendulum of the machine. The labor can control things if they will be wise. They can compel respect.

Mr. M. was listened to with much attention, and was frequently cheered and applauded. Our brief report fails to give an adequate idea of the eloquence and force of this speech.

It was moved that the proceedings be published in the Knoxville Chronicle. Carried. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

### FREE ITALY.

Our dispatches inform us of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops. With this step ends the temporal power of the Pope. Though long recognized and acquiesced in by the powers of Europe, we can really see no reason why the Pope should object to the new order of affairs. The King has assured him of protection in all matters pertaining to his personal welfare or his spiritual office, and this ought to be sufficient. With infallibility proclaimed and a large and willing church to recognize his new attribute, we infer he will choose to give his whole time and attention to his responsible spiritual duties.

But to Italy this occupation of the famed city on its seven hills is an event of great political significance and import. It means a united, strengthened Italy, that hereafter may attain to something of her former glory and power. For a half century she has been divided and weakened by internal dissensions. Her fertile plains and historically beautiful valleys have been peopled by a race having but few of the noble traits of the people who once made her the most powerful nation on earth. Free Italy may mean something like this for the future.

It is significant and worthy of reflection that at this time the two nations that have done as much as perhaps all others to shape the past history of our race, should be uniting into strong central governments the different States into which for many years they have been divided. Italy and Germany, thoroughly united, may for years be the great controlling powers of Europe. Victor Emanuel and Bismarck are just now the central figures in the political movements in Europe, and we watch their movements with interest.

### THE FRENCH NAVY.

The costly and powerful naval fleet of France has been of no avail whatever to it in its hour of sore need and danger. We do not know whether it is alone through inefficiency that it has been so, but such is the fact. Let the explanation come hereafter. With squadrons that fairly whitened the English channels as they passed North into the German Ocean, the French admirals have bombarded nothing, captured nothing, blockaded nothing. Their great ironclads and their small gunboats have proved equally inefficient, and the North German trading vessels have sailed under their very bowsprits into the ports of the German Ocean and the Baltic. The force has at last become too pitiable, and the stupendous squadrons have been called home. If the sailors can be put upon the fortifications of Cherbourg or Paris they may get in a little of the war, otherwise, 40,000 of the picked men of the Empire will have been as useless to France in her hour of need as though they had been quartered during the summer at St. Helena.

### THE NATURAL BOUNDARIES.

About one hundred and eighty years ago Louis XIV wrested by force from Germany the rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Since then they have been a part of the French nation. To-day, after long years of rivalry and some years of oppression, Germany has prostrated her foe and dictates terms of peace before the walls of Paris. It is not unlikely that these very provinces will now be restored to Germany and made part of the States of Bavaria and Baden. Should this be the terms of peace, the Vosges, which seem to be the natural boundaries, would become the dividing line. The Rhine, it has always been claimed, is not a natural boundary, and so it has always seemed to Germany. Certain it is that now popular sentiment in Germany points that way, and she will not be satisfied with anything else.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, in his will, bequeaths all his trophies of war of every description to his son, Loyall Farragut. He gives to his wife, for life, the house and lot at No. 113 East Thirty-sixth street, New York, and at her death, it goes to his son, Loyall, and his heirs. All the residue of his estate he divides share and share alike between his wife and son.

THERE is trouble in Utah between the Governor and Brigham Young, as to the control of the militia of the Territory. It is really beginning to assume a serious aspect.